Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1809. [No. 2406.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.
WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of *Talbott* and *Saunders*, have just commenced the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, where they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for *cash or approved notes at short dates*.

Elisha Talbott,
Peter Saunders.

January 21 law

P. S. The highest prices given for *Hides, Skins* and *Bark*, which will be received at their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two doors above the Washington tavern, King-street.

S.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar;

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

A REQUEST.

THE person who took from Mr. GENERES's Dancing Room, an Umbrella that did not belong to him, is requested to leave it with the Printer.

On examination, he may find the owners name on the silk.

Feb. 7. 3t

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Ware—with a general assortment of Groceries.

N B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. ed1w 3taw1w & 1aw1stM

☞ *Black River Lottery.*
NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1	prize of $30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodatio of travellers.

James Lawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the first instant, a Mulatto Man, a slave, named BILLY, sometimes calls himself *William Jordan Augustus*—his color nearly as light and approaches that of a whiteman—his hair is straight and he generally wears it platted and turned up behind with a comb—his visage is remarkably thin, and his cheek bones high—he has been brought up in the house and is a very good dining room servant—is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straigth built—his constitution is not strong and he is subject to indisposition—is about 30 yearso f age. I cannot describe any part of his cloathing, except that he wore a blue coat and a silver watch.—As Billy is related to some mulattos emancipated by *R. B. Lee*, Esq. who live in the neighborhood of Alexandria and George-Town, the probability is that he is to be found in that neighborhood. I will give the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

George Carter.

Oatlands, near Leesburg,
February 4—[8] 3t

EDUCATION.
THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King-street.

January 3. d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting or trespassing on his farm on Hunting-Creek; as he is determined to prosecute those who do with the utmost rigor of the law.

James C. West.

I WISH TO RENT

My *Fishing Landing* on the above farm, for the ensuing season.

J. C. W.

February 7. eo3t

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12. d

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January* 20.

DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. BACON said, that on a former day he had felt himself called upon to make some remarks in reply to his colleague, who addressed the house yesterday. The task was not then a pleasant one. In his subsequent remarks a few days since, the gentleman took occasion to tell me very courteously, that I had been barking at his heels, and that he would not pursue my course. Though these sort of personal collisions are extremely disagreeable, yet his observations will not deter me from following that course, which my duty may dictate. As representatives from the same state, I have since endeavored to avoid all needless collisions, with a gentleman standing in such a relation with myself, and should not again have placed myself in opposition to him, but for the extraordinary remarks which fell from him yesterday, to which, sir, I consider it my indispensable duty, however disagreeable, to make observations to you in reply. It was the temper of his remarks, their tendency if not their design, the peculiar time, and the temper of the people in one section of the union, that impressed my mind with peculiar regret at the ground which he thought proper to assume. As to the temper of his remarks, I need not exhibit it any further to the house, it has been sufficiently noticed; as to their tendency it cannot be mistaken; there is something, however, more particularly striking as to the time; what are the circumstances under which they were offered? What are the circumstances in which this house has found itself for some time past? Sir, for some days we have had a general aspect of union in the house, a considerable harmony of parties, a number of questions have been taken that savored very little of party feelings, and the political atmosphere had subsided into a state of much apparent tranquility, until agitated by the thunder of the gentleman. Was not this a desirable prospect? I confess for one, sir, that I have seldom found an occasion on which I more congratulated myself, but it would seem as though my colleague feared that this state of things might conduct us and the nation to some happy result. Did he therefore think it necessary, that a fire brand should be thrown on this floor, to excite agitation in the house, and alarm, division, and discord among the people? I hope the gentleman had no such intention, but that such was the tendency of his remarks, no one can differ with me in believing. As to the time and occasion which he chose it is well known, as the gentleman observed, that the legislatures of many of the states are about to assemble. Yes, sir, they are, and amongst others that of the state which the gentleman and myself have the honor in part to represent, about the time that the speech of my honorable colleague will arrive there. The temper of that portion of the union is already sufficiently excited.

That they have already manifested strong symptoms of disaffection, that they have heretofore given intimations of violent measures cannot be concealed. Did the gentleman fear that they would not be sufficiently agitated, that they would not at once, be ripe for the most desperate measures? Did he fear that unless he added a little fuel to the flame, that it would not burst out with sufficient fury to produce his favorite crisis? Did he fear that this portentous crisis of which he spoke in an oracular tone, would not arrive with sufficient celerity. I call it *his* favorite crisis, because one of his arguments in opposition to the bill, was, that he feared it was calculated to allay the passions of the people and defer the arrival of this crisis. Am I therefore incorrect in supposing that he hails the prospect of it as a desirable event? Certainly I think that the conclusion cannot be mistaken. What was to be the precise nature of this crisis my colleague did not exactly explain to us. I know not distinctly by what means it is to be produced, or what are its ultimate objects. For one, sir, I deprecate it, it will probably be a crisis of disunion; I dread it, and will use all means in my power to prevent it, I will do every thing in my power to satisfy those mistaken men who may be seduced to engage in it, that they are embarking in a cause of peril. Did I not do all in my power to avert it, I should not hold myself blameless; but after doing this I will do no more. Let it come when it will, or let the consequences be what they may, I will not betray the trust reposed in me, as the representative of a brave and independent people, by sacrificing the rights and interests of a great nation to the clamors of faction, or the fury of a misguided few. The gentleman told us, some days ago, that he was born a free man, and would die so, or perish in the attempt. Sir, I was born as free, though perhaps not so high as that gentleman. I represent a people as free as the constituents of that gentleman, and who, though not perhaps "fed as well," can endure not only "the winter's cold," but can meet tempests, storms and commotions as undauntedly as they; this is a state of things which they will be the last to provoke, but let it come when it may, they will not turn their backs to it. Let not the gentleman talk or think too lightly of it, whenever it comes it will be no common crisis. Who will first be buried in the ruins of such a day, no man can predict. I again warn the gentleman by the deep pledges which he holds in the integrity, and peace of this union not wantonly to provoke its dissolution. He ought to consider that those who promote it, may in all probability be the first to suffer in the general wreck of the times.

He spoke to you of the men who upon the ruins of a political convulsion, would not assume the reins of power, that it would not be federalists of the present day, nor [illegible] the present political majority, the transition in such cases being always from bad to worse. That the Condorcet's and Brissott's were always followed by the Danton's and Robespierre's. No, sir, I agree with my colleague, that upon the consummation of such a crisis, federalism cannot expect to guide the destinies of this country. There is another illustrious example in the bloody annals of that revolution to which he alluded, from which he would do well to derive a lesson of warning and instruction. The celebrated, the notorious Philip de Egalite, ci-devant Duke of Orleans, had like the gentleman, a deep stake in the common interests of his country, and in its tranquility, he was a man of noble extraction and commanding rank, but envying the higher fortunes of the monarch, and wishing to be greater than the throne, he became an accomplice with those who overturned the throne itself, and was with his fortunes buried in its ruins.

No, sir, upon the ruins of a disjointed confederacy, a far different set of men than the common federalists of this day, will preside over the destinies of this nation.—Whatever share federalism may have had in producing this state of things, or, however she may have contributed her aid to it, she will be remembered by her masters only to be disgraced and despised. The most that she can aspire to, will be a hope that from her higher ranks may be selected the viceroy to govern his country; in the name of a viceroy over him on the other side of the Atlantic. She can at best aspire to nothing higher than becoming the tool and minion of a foreign despot. It is impossible it should be otherwise; it will be utterly out of the power of any domestic usurper, without foreign aid, to wield the sceptre which grows out of a state of civil discord and commotion, brought about through the agency of a foreign power; it would be struck from his hands by the indignant arm of an incensed people, faster than he could recover it.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

TUESDAY, *Feb. 7.*

Mr. *Mucon* presented the petition of a number of inhabitants of Washington county, Mississippi territory, for an extension of the right of pre emption, and for the free navigation of the Mobile, for which they now pay to the Spanish government a duty of 12 per cent. on their produce. The first part of the memorial was referred to the committee public lands, and the latter part to the secretary of state.

Mr. *Poindexter* also presented a petition of sundry inhabitants praying for an extension of the right of pre-emption. Referred.

Mr. *Southard* presented the petition of the Jersey Company, praying that the town of Jersey may be erected a port of entry. Referred.

REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO, &c.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole 53 to 51,

Mr. MACON in the chair;

On the resolutions on the subject of the state of our foreign relations.

Mr. *Randolph's* amendment yet under consideration.

Messrs. Sloan, Cook and Lyon advocated the amendment.

The question was taken on striking out so much of Mr. Nicholas's resolution as relates to *issuing letters of marque and reprisal;* there were

For striking out	57
Against it	39
Majority	16

So that the next question is on inserting the substitute offered by Mr. *Randolph;* on whose motion the committee now rose, 56 to 37, and obtained leave to sit again. Ayes 57.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *February* 2.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

The committee on the several Memorials from the people of a number of towns in this state, praying the interposition of the Legislature in their behalf, in the present situation of our public affairs made a report in part.

After an able and highly interesting preamble, the committee recommended the passing of the following resolves and act.

RESOLVES.

Resolved, That the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 9th day of January, in the present year, for enforcing the act laying an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, is, in the opinion of the legislature, in many respects unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and not legally binding on the citizens of this state. But notwithstanding this opinion, in order finally to secure a certain and permanent relief, it is earnestly recommended to all parties aggrieved by the operation of this act, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy in a peaceable manner to the laws of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That a suitable remonstrance be prepared, and immediately forwarded to the Congress of the United States from this Legislature, expressing their opinions and feelings, on the several subjects of complaint contained in the said petitions, and particularly urging the repeal of the said act of Congress, passed on the 9th day of January last.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth, will zealously co-operate with any of the other states, in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such amendments to the Constitution of the U. States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection and defence for commerce and to give to the Commercial States their fair and just consideration in the government of the Union, and for affording permament security as well as present relief, from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

Resolved, That the hon. the president of the Senate, and the hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to transmit a copy of this Report, and the resolutions thereon, to the legislatures of such of our sister states, as manifest a disposition to concur with us in measures to rescue our common country from impending ruin, and to preserve inviolate the Union of the states.

THE ACT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT to secure the people of this commonwealth against unreasonable, arbitrary and unconstitutional searches in their dwelling houses.

Whereas it is declared and provided in and by the fourteenth article of the declaration of rights of the inhabitants of Massachusetts, that "every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches & seizures of his person, his house, his papers and possessions, and that all warrants are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them is not previously supported by oath or affirmation.

And whereas, it is also provided in and by the fourth article of the amendments to the constitution of the U. States, that "the rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. And it being the duty of the legislature to protect the citizens of this state against the infringements of their essential rights, and to provide effectually for the punishment of those who violate them: Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives,* and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the DAY time to search the same house for any specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling house, and not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof in the supreme judicial court, be sentenced by said court to pay a fine to the use of the Commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding months, for either of the said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the Declaration of Rights and Constitution, aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling house of any citizen of this Commonwealth, situate within the same, in the NIGHT time, being armed with any offensive or deadly weapon, to search for same house for any specie, or articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture under pretence of any authority whatsoever without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling house, and not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation and issued by a magistrate, having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending, shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, in the supreme judicial court, be sentenced by said court to pay a fine to the use of the commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of dollars and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail in the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding months, or either of said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence—Provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect, or in any manner impair the remedy which any person might have had for damages in a civil action, if this act had not been passed.

The Senate ordered 500 copies of the report, &c. to be printed, together with the new embargo law; and assigned Tuesday next, 11 o'clock, for considering the report.

An answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech was reported by the Senate; and to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M. assigned for its consideration.

From the Federal Gazette.

Cause of the Spaniards.

In the origin of the Spanish revolution many attempts were made to stigmatize the patriots, as it has become fashionable for some violent men here to stigmatize the "party in opposition," by calling it an English party, and their cause interested; number proportionably small in this country It was not believed by some that the majority of the nation would dare resist the power of Bonaparte, after he had gone through the formalities of abdications and coronations, and little confidence was placed in the attempts of what were considered a faction of the people of that country, even when aided by the British. Others, indeed, were of opinion that, bad as the rule of the French might be, the Spaniards had been under worse government, and that it was their interest to accept of the change though they might not afterwards be able to separate themselves from French interests, and maintain their national independence. Thus it is, that Americans, whose love of independence is sincere and exalted, have yet affected an indifference to the future fate of this ancient state. Such has not appeared to be the opinion and conduct of the Spaniards themselves, however; and contrary to the expectations first formed by many, they are found united in the cause of their country; as much, if not more so than ever a nation was united in one cause.—The farther the people were removed from the seat of government, the more they are interested in the good constitution and organization of that government; and the inhabitants of the remotest colonies appear to be animated with more zeal in the cause

than the people of the mother country itself—witness the promptitude and zeal of the people of the Havanna, and the whole Island of Cuba, who have even undertaken the conquest of Hispaniola, and probably accomplished it for their common benefit, and by their own means exclusively. Even Liniers, the commandant at Buenos Ayres, though a Frenchman, has not dared to espouse the Imperial cause. But from this has resulted an opinion here, that, whatever may be the success of the French in Spain, their government will be confined to Europe; and that, if the mother country should fall, the colonies of America will maintain their independence.

This opinion, though not without foundation, and though unaccompanied by any sort of desire that the patriots be overcome, for the egregious extension of Bonaparte's folly and wickedness in regard to them, has contributed to open the eyes of all to the universal danger which threatens all, but the independence of the colonies looked for, leads us to much indifference on the issue of the contest in Europe, and may be attended with bad consequences, not only to the Spaniards, but to ourselves. Secured by the navy of its enemies, we think ourselves as well as the Spanish colonies, out of the way of Imperial ambition, and that if all Europe were hostile to us, we may find an indemnity, and prosper, by our friendship for, and intercourse with these colonies, whose independence we anticipate.

But the subjection of old Spain may have very different effects from those anticipated, for South and North America. The power of the French, already gigantic, will certainly be encreased, and without a struggle on the part of the northern powers of Europe, at present unexpected, the union of the southern may be fatal to the rest of the world: an event, though feared, not expected, as my former address on the subject of the Spanish war evince—and, remembering how few the battles were which we won in our own contest, and the extent of country our Washington was obliged to give up to the enemy, though ultimately successful, I am not one of those who despair of a good cause by early or partial defeats.

Between Bonaparte and his allies no object prevails, but the aggrandizement of the French empire. The emperor makes no war to save other powers, but commands the forces of those powers which he has subdued to defend him—and they do it; from them he not only takes the spoil of the common enemy, but the treasures of the allies, and none dare contest his right. None of those governments which he has created or calls allies, are able, and it never will be done until the people, like the Spaniards, shall feel their oppressions, and resent them. But we have witnessed the independent spirit of this people in South America, and the effect of their power, whilst the northern country was not opposed to them. In vain did the English undertake their subjugation. If they could not be independent, they preferred the dominion of old Spain, under whatever government it might be, and they drove the invading army from Beunos Ayres. Though accompanied by Spaniards, as the French would be, if successful, they might not seek for self-government, as may be judged from Linier's late proclamations to the colony of La Plate. So, at home, when they determined on resistance to the French, and had by means of an English blockading squadron, taken a French fleet in Cadiz bay, neither the captives nor their ships were delivered to the English. Their resistance, indeed, as well as their capture, preceded any formal alliance with the English, and manifestly shows their resolution to defend themselves against any foreign power, whether they found allies or not. Instead of taking a share of the spoil, even as was done by the French at the capture of Cornwallis, the English have replenished the Spanish treasury. Their reinforcements are landed in such ports as the Spaniards direct, and their armies march by command of Spanish officers. The government of Spain in short, is all Spanish, and the alliance is formed for Spanish objects, that is, for the defence of Spain and her colonies. Whatever protection the English may find in the employment of so much French force in Spain, or whatever commercial benefits may accrue to them from this alliance, no one can believe for a moment, that England can appropriate to itself the Spanish territory or treasure, much less employ their forces for the aggrandizement of the English nation, if Spain itself is not provoked to join.

The policy of Spain, like that of France, was certainly favorable to the separation of this country from England, neither did the Spanish government hesitate to show its sentiments, or afford us assistance. She might have feared then, as some do here now, the case is reversed, that the alliance we formed with the French would have ended in our submission to France, and more than ever, confirmed the dominion of that powerful country over herself. Holland might have had the same fears; but in fact, the countenance and support which we received at the hands of these several states, calculated to diminish the obligation under which we lay to France, essentially contributed to secure our independence from all.

For the same reason, that of permitting the Spaniards owe some share of their independence to others than the British, and saving them from excessive obligations to that people the United States is highly interested in giving countenance to its cause. It must be evident that, if we stand aloof in the time of their danger, by taking an opposite part with that which they took with us, we hazard a forfeit in their view of their friendship, and tempt them to become the supporters of pretensions which their allies may invent to our prejudice. Gratitude for past services and a just sense of future policy, combiee to put us on our guard, and the cause being just in itself, we never can have reason to lament a prostitution of our good will. On this subject I congratulate my countrymen, on the discernment of the government, which, as far as the circumstances in which it was formed would perhaps allow, has given no cause to the Spanish patriots to be jealous of its views, but on the contrary, some to create their confidence. I say government; party writers, under the banners of democracy having almost to a man taken side against the brave patriots of Spain.

Spain is the only maritime state which, from its extent, wealth and population, can become an umpire in the claims of France and England, on other maritime states; and if the independence of Spain is established and maintained, the smaller states will have done for several centuries, yet, the wide extended dominions of the latter, and their insular position at home, make their interests the most important to us.

Yet who would not regret to hear that Austria had renounced its self-government, or that Russia has exchanged even Alexander for a Bonaparte? The remnant of independency which those countries retain, are viewed with complacency, because the power of the imperial family has placed France so far beyond danger, that the fate of most other states is despaired of when attacked by the French.

The greater therefore the jealousy or fears entertained by us towards the first parties in the war, the more should we be anxious for that which has just sprung up, who is competent, if united, to maintain itself, and afford essential aid to any which may be in want, and can claim it hereafter. Yes, I will venture to add that, united with the brave and loyal Spaniards, should untoward events produce the struggle, nothing could endanger our independence—and that country whose wealth has employed and enriched those who are her enemies or allies at this day, would at all times have it in her power to make the situation of this country prosperous, were we shut out from all the world beside.

The Old Baltimorean.

C. BENNETT,

King-street, next door to Mr. GORDON'S Tavern,

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

February 7. d1w2aw2w

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.

February 6. co3de

NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.

H. Rose.

January 31.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

☞ The Head of our Paper, yesterday, was dated February 5—instead of 8—Our Readers will please to correct this Error.

Yesterday being the day appointed by the constitution for counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the U. States, both houses of Congress convened, agreeable to appointment in the Representative Hall, Mr. Vandyke of Delaware, and Mr. Nicholas of Virginia, having been appointed tellers on the part of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Smith of Maryland, on the part of the Senate, the president of the Senate proceeded to open and the tellers to count the returns of the votes from the different states, when it appeared on summing up the whole that JAMES MADISON, Esquire, of Virginia, had 122,votes andwas declared duly electedPresident of the U. States, for four years commencing on the 4th day of Marh next; and George Clinton Esq. of New York had 113 votes and was declared duly elected Vice President of the U. S. for the same term.—*C. C. Pinkney Esq.* of South Carolina had 47 votes for President, and *Rufus King Esq.* of New York had 47 votes for Vice-President, George Clinton, esq. had 6 votes for President—*James Madison* had 3 votes for Vice-President; James Monroe, had 3 do. and John Langdon had 9 do.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. J. G. Jackson offered an amendment to the resolution now under consideration in committee of the whole for raising the embargo, to the following effect—"That after a certain day all intercourse shall cease with France and Great Britain, and their dependencies, unless they rescind their obnoxious order and decress, and that the armed ships of all nations be prohibited from entering our ports and harbors."—This motion is believed to have been the result of the deliberations of the last caucus, and is what the ministerialists will probably endeavor to carry though the house.

A democrat of the first water has asserted, "the embargo will be raised on the 4th of March next; but that a law will be passed prohibiting all intercourse with France and Great Britain, to go into effect about the first of June, unless our differences shall be sooner adjusted with those powers—that an army of 15 or 20,000 men will be immediately raised, and other warlike preparations made for placing the country in a state to meet any crisis.

It is believed that Mr Nelson's 50,000 militia bill be suffered to sleep.

[COMMUNICATION.]

WHILST I reflect on the liberal donations received from different sources—I feel proud to acknowledge and applaud the hitherto generous and praise worthy conduct of our citizens, to their brethren in distress, and particularly at this critical juncture, when many, very many hapless wretches are thrown on their bounty, they have shown themselves the friends and promoters of charity.

Notwithstanding the large sums already raised and distributed amongst the needy, still there are many whose wants "cry aloud for" *help*. I am confident there are resources not yet called into action, but which might be, through the attention of gentlemen of influence. I was induced to these reflections on being informed that a number of respectable young gentlemen had associated together for mutual improvement, under the title of the "*Thespian Society*," and that they have arrived to considerable proficien in several pieces of comedy and tragedy. It immediately occurred to me, that if properly solicited these young men might be induced to exhibit some of those pieces to the public, when another opportunity would be offered to those who have not yet contributed, to come forward in aid of their indigent fellow-creatures. In communicating this *hint*, I conceived it my duty, hoping that it may be improved by persons of more influence than myself.

HUMANITAS.

Senate of the United States.

FEBRUARY 7.

Mr. *Smith* of Md. from the joint committee appointed on the subject, reported the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the two Houses shall assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock; that one person be appointed a Teller on the part of the Senate, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the president of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, and the persons elected, to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith be appointed Teller on the part of the Senate.

[This resolution has been substantially agreed to by the House of Representatives, and Messrs. Nicholas and Vandyke, appointed Tellers on their part.]

The bill to incorporate a company for opening the canal in the city of Washington, was ordered to a third reading.

A disorder among children, commonly called the Croup, has of late been very prevalent among them: We beg to name, for the information of parents, an effectual remedy. The daughter of J. Walker, Esq. of Mile End, was severely attacked, and pronounced irrecoverable by the medical aid called in; her father thereon immerged her up to her chin in water as hot as she could bear it, and kept her in that state for a quarter of an hour, till she nearly fainted, after which a small portion of rum and oil was given her; she was then wrapped in a blanket and put to bed—by which means she was perfectly restored. On the dissection of children dying of this disorder, a thick glutinous matter has been found covering the lungs, which prevented due respiration.

(Liverpool pap.

☞ The next Dancing Assembly will be held at Mr. Caton's Hotel, on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

February 6. 4t

☞ A HACK will be provided by Mr. *Caton*, for the LADIES attending the BALL this evening. Application to be made at the Bar.

February 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James S. Hooe,
AND
T. Brashears,
Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.

February 9. eots

Miss Sarah Rogers,

BY the solicitations of a number of Ladies, who were prevented, by the badness of the walking, from visiting her before, has been induced to postpone her departure for a few days longer. She may be seen performing as usual, at Mr. Thorntons', King-street, between Union and Water-streets, until next Saturday morning.

Feb 7. 4t.

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
} *Committee of Council.*

January 31.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionar of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R GRAY

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:
Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
8 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garnett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by
James Kennedy, Jen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 65 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion co o.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions:

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious ways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

☞ Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Gain of the wheel on the sixteenth day's drawing,

Former gain,

Total gain,

The seventeenth days drawing takes place this afternoon at three o'clock, when the first drawn blank will be entitled to 400 dollars.

A few Tickets at Eight Dollars Fifty Cents for sale by

Robert Gray.

February 6.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Seining Twine, Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Trace. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to the Printer.

February 2.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George *Coryell*, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doct. *Charles Carter*, will be exposed to sale on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 25 feet and upon Alfred street 85 feet to a 10 feet alley.—Also a PIECE of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,
Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate* seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

Januard 10. 2aw

ALEXANDRIA, *January 23, 1809.*

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23 2awtdpa't

Commodious & convenient Buildings to let.

TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS *Brick Dwelling House* situate on Queen, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lately occupied by Mrs. GILLIES.

ALSO,

A very convenient *Dwelling*, a few doors above the Indian Queen tavern, on King street. The terms are moderate.

William Fox.

February 4. eot

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting or shooting, or trespassing in any other manner on that part of the *Abington Tract of Land*, purchased by the late Jons WATTS from the trustees of Robert Alexander. The premises are now under the direction of Mr. *George Wise*, who is authorised in all legal means to prevent any trespass being done.

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*
of JOHN WATTS, dec'd.

February 4. eot